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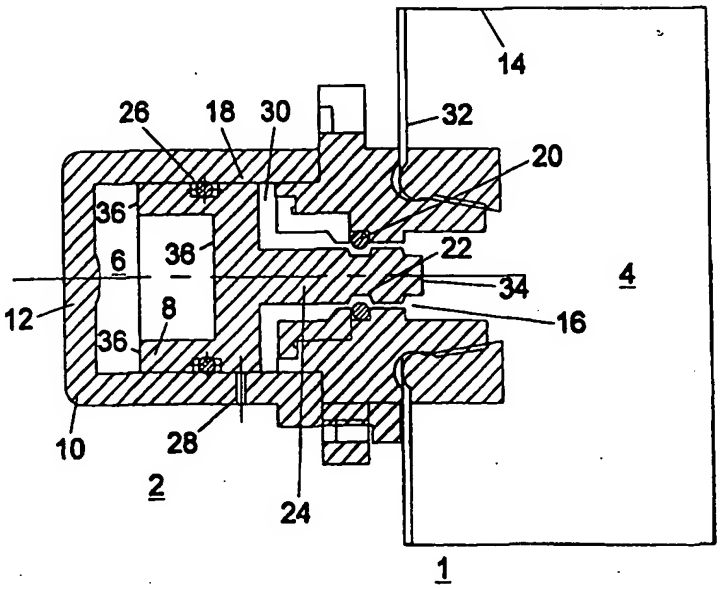

(57) Abstract

A pressure control device (1) for maintaining a constant predetermined pressure in a container which is arranged for dispensing a fluid contained in the container from the container at said pressure, the pressure control device comprising a first (4) chamber and a second chamber (6), as well as at least one closing member (8) movable relative to the second chamber for releasing and closing a fluid connection between the first chamber and the container depending on the position of the closing member relative to the second chamber. The first chamber is filled with a gas which, in use, has a higher pressure than the pressure in the container. The second chamber is located outside the first chamber.

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Title: Pressure control device for maintaining a constant predetermined pressure in a container.

This invention relates to a pressure control device for maintaining a constant predetermined pressure in a container which is arranged for dispensing a fluid contained in the container from the container at that pressure, the pressure control device comprising a first chamber and a second chamber as well as at least one closing member movable relative to the second chamber for releasing and closing a fluid connection between the first chamber and the container depending on the position of the closing member relative to the second chamber, the first chamber being filled with a gas which in use has a higher pressure than the pressure in the container, and the position of the closing member relative to the first chamber being at least dependent on the prevailing pressure in the container and the prevailing pressure in the second chamber, while in use the fluid connection is released when the pressure in the container decreases below the predetermined pressure, so that gas flows from the first chamber to the container and the pressure in the container increases again until the fluid connection is closed again by the closing member as a result of the increased pressure in the container.

Such a device is known, for instance, from European patent EP 0 478 858 B1. The device according to the European patent comprises a vessel in which a cylindrical member is accommodated. The cylindrical member is closed off at a first end and comprises a second end linking up with an opening in the vessel. Accommodated in the cylindrical member is a likewise cylindrical plunger. Together with the cylindrical member, this plunger forms the second chamber. The first chamber is formed by the vessel and the cylindrical member. In fact, this means that the second chamber is disposed inside the first chamber,

i.e. is disposed inside the vessel. Depending on the position of the plunger in the cylindrical member, an opening provided in a sidewall of the cylindrical member can be put into fluid communication with the above-mentioned opening of the vessel. All this means that, depending on the position of the plunger relative to the first chamber, the first chamber can be placed into fluid communication with a space located outside the vessel. In use, this means that a fluid connection between the first chamber and the container can be released and closed depending on the position of the plunger in the cylindrical member.

A disadvantage of the known device is that with the passage of time, diffusion of gas from the first chamber to the second chamber will occur. Since the pressure in the second chamber determines the predetermined pressure of the container, this means that the predetermined pressure over time is unstable. In addition, it is found that with the passage of time, the plunger will no longer react properly to a decreasing and increasing pressure in the container. In that event, accordingly, no accurate pressure control in the container will occur.

Further, a considerable pressure difference is present between the first and the second chamber. This means that a wall of the above-mentioned cylindrical member is exposed directly to this pressure difference and may start to deform as a result. This in turn has an adverse effect on the movability of the plunger in the cylindrical member.

Because the plunger must form a seal with the cylindrical member, the plunger is provided with O-rings on the outer side thereof. These O-rings serve to take up the pressure difference between the first chamber on one side and the container or the second chamber on the other. Because in practice this pressure difference can be considerable, the O-rings will each start to deform

asymmetrically on opposite sides. With the passage of time, this gives rise to a poor seal, while moreover the risk is involved again that the plunger will get stuck in the cylindrical member. Furthermore, one of the O-rings, for the purpose of releasing the fluid connection, will move into a recess of an inside wall of the cylindrical member. When the O-ring is subsequently dislodged again from this recess by the movement of the plunger, this can give rise to considerable wear of the O-ring in question. As a result, the quality of the seal formed by the O-ring in question may deteriorate and moreover the movability of the plunger may decline.

The object of the invention is to provide a solution to the disadvantages outlined hereinabove. Accordingly, the pressure control device according to the invention is characterized in that the second chamber is located outside the first chamber.

Because, in accordance with the invention, the second chamber is located outside the first chamber, the gas of the first chamber cannot diffuse to the second chamber. Because the predetermined pressure is partly determined by the pressure in the second chamber, this pressure will not start to drift with the passage of time as a result of gas diffusing from the first chamber.

Because, further, the pressure difference between the second chamber and the container will be slight and in general the pressures involved will even be equal to each other, seals in the form of O-rings optionally used between the second chamber and the closing member will not be exposed to great pressure differences. The deformation and wear referred to will therefore not occur.

Preferably, the first chamber is positioned near the second chamber. As a consequence, the device can be made of compact design. In particular, the closing member is connected with the second chamber so as to be movable between a first and second extreme position.

According to a particular embodiment, the volume of the second chamber is dependent on the position of the closing member relative to the second chamber. In that case, the prevailing pressure of the second chamber alone can be used for determining the predetermined pressure. It is also possible, however, that other means are included in the second chamber for the purpose of exerting a pressure on the closing member. To be considered here is, for instance, a spring.

According to a preferred embodiment, a sidewall of the first chamber is provided with a first opening through which the fluid connection extends, and a sidewall of the second chamber is provided with a second opening, the closing member extending from the first chamber via the first and second opening to the second chamber, a first subsurface of the closing member being situated in the first chamber and a second subsurface of the closing member being situated in the second chamber, the form of the first and second subsurface being such that a certain gas pressure which is exerted on the first subsurface results in a force in a direction of movement of the closing member that is smaller than the force in the direction of movement of the closing member that results when this gas pressure is exerted on the second subsurface, while the first opening can be released or closed by the closing member depending on the position of the closing member relative to the second chamber.

According to an alternative preferred embodiment, the valve comprises a first and a second closing member, the first closing member is designed as a ball and can close or release a first opening in a sidewall of the first chamber depending on the position of the first closing member relative to the first chamber, the second chamber is designed as a cylinder which is closed at a first end, the second closing member is designed as a plunger received in the second chamber so as to movable in the axial direction

of the second chamber and which extends outside the second chamber as far as the first closing member, the volume of the second chamber being dependent on the position of the second closing member relative to the second chamber, which position is dependent on the prevailing pressure in the container and the prevailing pressure in the second chamber, so that in use upon a decrease of the pressure in the container the second closing member will move in the direction of the first closing member under the influence of the pressure in the second chamber and will displace the first closing member such that the fluid connection between the first chamber and the container is released, so that gas will flow from the first chamber to the container and the pressure in the container will rise again until under the influence of the pressure in the container, the second closing member will move away from the first closing member again, so that the first closing member closes the fluid connection again when the pressure in the container is equal to the predetermined pressure again.

The advantage of this embodiment is that the prevailing gas pressure in the first chamber does not have any influence on the moment when the second closing member will move under the influence of the prevailing pressure in the container and the prevailing pressure in the second chamber.

According to a highly advanced embodiment, furthermore, the device is arranged to be accommodated in a cylindrical container, the first chamber being designed as a plunger which is arranged to be accommodated, in use, in the container so as to be movable in the axial direction of the container, the first chamber dividing the container into an upper and a lower part, and the fluid connection terminating in the lower part of the container, while the upper part of the container is filled with the fluid to be dispensed, and in use, when the pressure in the upper part of the container decreases below the predetermined

pressure, the pressure in the lower part of the container will likewise decrease because the first chamber designed as a plunger will move such that the volume of the upper part of the container will decrease while the volume of the lower part of the container will increase, and also the fluid connection between the first chamber and the lower part of the container is released, so that gas flows from the first chamber to the lower part of the container and the pressure in the lower part of the container as well as the pressure in the upper part of the container will increase again, while the chamber designed as a plunger will move further upwards until the fluid connection is closed again by the closing member as a result of the increased pressure in the lower part of the container.

The invention also relates to a container which is provided with a pressure control device as described hereinabove.

The invention will presently be further explained with reference to the drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of a pressure control device according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a first possible use of the pressure control device according to Fig. 1 in a container;

Fig. 3 shows the second possible use of the pressure control device according to Fig. 1 in a container;

Fig. 4 shows a third possible use of the pressure control device according to Fig. 1 in a container;

Fig. 5 shows a fourth possible use of the pressure control device according to Fig. 1 in a container;

Fig. 6a shows a second embodiment of a pressure control device according to the invention;

Fig. 6b shows a possible use of the pressure control device according to Fig. 6a in a container;

Fig. 7 shows a third embodiment of a pressure control device according to the invention which is used in a container; and

Fig. 8 shows a fourth embodiment of a pressure control device according to the invention which is used in a container.

In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 designates a first embodiment of a pressure control device according to the invention. The pressure control device 1 is arranged for maintaining a constant predetermined pressure in a container. The container can consist, for instance, of an aerosol can which is arranged to dispense a fluid with which the container is filled, from the container at the pressure referred to. An inner space 2 of the container in which the product is contained and which inner space is under pressure, is designated by reference numeral 2.

The pressure control device comprises a first chamber 4 and a second chamber 6. The second chamber 6 is located outside the first chamber. In other words, the second chamber 6 is located outside a space enclosed by the first chamber. The device further comprises a closing member 8, movable relative to the second chamber 6, which forms a part of a valve to be further discussed hereinafter. The second chamber 6 consists of a cylinder 10 which is closed at a first end 12. The cylinder 10 extends at least substantially in the inner space 2 of the container. In this example, the first chamber consists of a vessel 14 which is provided with a first opening 16. In this example, the closing member 8 consists of a plunger 8 movable in the axial direction of the cylinder 10. The plunger 8 extends into the first opening 16. Further, the plunger extends into a second opening 18 of the second chamber 6. In fact, the second opening 18 is formed by the open end of the cylinder 10. The first opening 16 is provided with a sealing ring 20. The sealing ring 20 extends in a circumferential recess 22 of a stem 24 of the plunger 8. Further, on its outer side, the plunger 8 is provided with a sealing ring 26 which constitutes a gas seal between an outer side of the plunger 8 on one side and

an inner side of cylinder 10 on the other. The plunger 8 can be reciprocated relative to the second chamber 6 in axial direction between extreme positions which are defined by the width of the recess 22. When in the drawing the plunger has moved to its extreme left position, the plunger 8 will close the first opening 16. Further, in a sidewall of the cylinder 10 an opening 28 is provided at a position located outside the second chamber 6.

In use, the first chamber 4 will be filled with a gas under a relatively high pressure. The inner space 2 of the container as well as the second chamber are each also filled with a gas. The pressure in the container and in the second chamber 6, however, is lower than the pressure in the first chamber 4.

The operation of the device is as follows. The starting-point is that the pressure of the second chamber is approximately equal to the pressure in a space 30 enclosed by cylinder 10, which space 30, however, lies outside the second chamber. The plunger 8 is disposed in its extreme left position, so that the opening 16 is closed. In this example, the sum of the forces exerted on the plunger is substantially determined by the pressure in the second chamber and the pressure in the space 30. The pressure in the first chamber 4 makes only a slight contribution in that the portion of the plunger disposed in the first chamber 4 has a relatively small surface area.

When the pressure in the container starts to decrease as a result of a user drawing fluid from the container, this has as a consequence that the pressure in the inner space 2 of the container will decrease. Via the opening 28, the pressure in the space 30 will then likewise decrease. The pressure in the second chamber 6 will then be higher than the pressure in the space 30. The result is that the plunger in Fig. 1 will move to the right under the influence of the prevailing pressure in the second chamber 6 and the prevailing pressure in the inner space 2

of the container. As a result, the opening 16 is released. When the opening 16 is released, this entails the release of a fluid connection between the first chamber 4 and the inner space 2 of the container. This fluid connection extends through the opening 16 and through the opening 28. Because the pressure in the first chamber 4 is higher than the pressure in the inner space 2 of the container, gas will start to flow from the first chamber 4 to the inner space 2 of the container. As a result, the pressure in the inner space 2 of the container will start to rise again. At a certain moment, the pressure in the inner space 2, and hence also the pressure in the space 30, has risen to the extent where the plunger 8 will be moved to the left again and eventually close the opening 16 again. In this way, again a state of equilibrium is achieved, with the pressure in the inner space 2 of the container back at the original level. In this example, the volume of the first chamber is much greater than the volume of the second chamber. As a result, on the one hand sufficient gas can be received in the first chamber 4 to restore the pressure in the container a large number of times. On the other hand, the small second chamber 6 is advantageous in that it enables a compact design of the device. In this example, the volume of the second chamber 6 is dependent on the position of the closing member relative to the second chamber. Also, in this example, a sidewall 32 of the first chamber is provided with the opening 16 through which the fluid connection extends. Further, a sidewall of the second chamber is provided with the opening 18. In fact, the opening 18 is formed by the open end of the cylinder 10. Further, the closing member extends from the first chamber 4 via the openings 16 and 18 to the second chamber 6. A first subsurface 34 of the closing member is situated in the first chamber, while a second subsurface 36 of the closing member is situated in the second chamber 6. Because the surface of the first subsurface 34 is much

smaller than the surface of the second subsurface 36, the force which is exerted on the closing member as a result of the pressure of the gas will be determined to a relatively slight extent by the pressure in the first chamber 4. The prevailing pressure in the second chamber 6, as well as the pressure in the inner space 30, yield comparatively much greater forces that are exerted on the closing member 8. Accordingly, the form of the first and second subsurface is such that a certain gas pressure exerted on the first subsurface results in a force in a direction of movement of the closing member that is smaller than the force in the direction of movement of the closing member which results when this gas pressure is exerted on the second subsurface. The state of equilibrium in which the fluid connection, i.e. the opening 16, is closed is therefore substantially determined by the pressure prevailing in the second chamber 6 and is at least substantially independent of the pressure prevailing in the first chamber 4.

Fig. 2 shows a possible use of the device according to Fig. 1 in a container 38, designed as an aerosol can. Parts corresponding to Fig. 1 are provided with the same reference numerals. The container consists of a vessel 40 with a bottom 42. At its top, the vessel 40 is provided with a valve 41, known per se, which is provided with a push button 43. Upon energization of the push button 43, the fluid contained in the inner space of the container squirts out. The first chamber consists of a cup-shaped holder 44 which is placed upside down in the container 40. The cup-shaped holder 44 has its longitudinal edge 48 joined together with the bottom 42 and the upright sidewall of the vessel 40. In an opening of the wall 32 of the first chamber 44, the remainder of the pressure control device 1 is arranged. The operation of the assembly corresponds entirely to that discussed in relation to Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows a container which is provided with a pressure control device according to Fig. 1. However, the

diameter of the first chamber 4 is smaller than that discussed in relation to Fig. 2. The operation, however, is wholly identical.

Fig. 4 also shows a container comprising a device according to Fig. 1. Again, the diameter of the first chamber 4 is smaller than the diameter of the vessel 40. In this case, however, the first chamber 4 is not accommodated concentrically within the vessel 40. However, the operation is again entirely analogous to that discussed in relation to Fig. 1.

The vessel 40 of the container according to Fig. 5 is provided with a disc 50 slightly below the middle of the height of the vessel. The disc 50 is gas-tightly connected with the inside of the vessel 40 through a sealing ring 52. The disc 50 thus divides the vessel 40 into two parts. The upper part constitutes the inner space 2 of the container, in which the fluid to be dispensed is stored, while the lower part of the vessel 40 in fact constitutes the first chamber 4. Accordingly, the disc 50 constitutes a partition between the inner space 2 of the container and the first chamber 4 and so corresponds to the wall indicated in Fig. 1 by reference numeral 32. The remainder of the pressure control device 1 corresponds entirely to the pressure control device 1 as discussed in relation to Fig. 1.

Fig. 6a shows a second embodiment of a pressure control device according to the invention. Parts corresponding to Fig. 1 are provided with the same reference numerals. In this example, however, the device comprises a first closing member 8' and a second closing member 8''. The first closing member 8' is spherical, designed as a ball. Depending on the position of the first closing member 8' relative to the first chamber 4, the first opening 16 is closed or released. The second closing member 8'' is designed as a plunger which is received in the second chamber 6 so as to be movable in the axial

direction of the second chamber 6. The stem 24 of the plunger extends outside the second chamber 6 as far as, or close to, the first closing member 8'. The volume of the second chamber is again dependent on the position of the second closing member 8'', designed as a plunger, relative to the second chamber 6. This position is again dependent on the prevailing pressure in the second chamber 6 as well as on the prevailing pressure in the inner space 2 of the container. As discussed hereinbefore, the prevailing pressure in the container 2 is equal to the prevailing pressure in the space 30. In this example, under the influence of the high pressure in the first chamber 4, the first closing member 8' moves upwards, thereby closing the opening 16. As a result, in this situation, the plunger 8'' is not subject to any forces that are dependent on the gas pressure in the first chamber 4. When as a result of product being drawn from the container, the pressure in the inner space 2 starts to decrease, the pressure in the space 30 will likewise start to decrease. Under the influence of the prevailing pressure in the space 30 and in the second chamber 6, in Fig. 6a the plunger 8'' will start to move downwards. The stem 24 will then contact the ball 8' and move it downwards. As a result, the opening 16 is released and a fluid connection will extend from the first chamber 4 through the opening 16 and the opening 28 to the inner space 2 of the container. As a result, gas will flow from the first chamber 4 to the inner space of the container and the pressure in this inner space will thereby rise again. As a result, the pressure in the space 30 will likewise start to rise. When the pressure in the inner space 2 of the container rises further, eventually the plunger 8'' will be moved upwards again, with the result that the ball 8'' will close the opening 16 again. Then a new state of equilibrium is achieved again, with the pressure in the container being equal again to the original pressure before the state of equilibrium was left.

It is noted that in this example too, the cylinder 10 extends substantially in the inner space 2 of the container and the second chamber 6 is positioned outside the first chamber 4.

Fig. 6b shows how the device of Fig. 6a can be used in a container. Here, the same constructions are used as discussed in relation to Fig. 5. It is also possible, however, to use the constructions according to Fig. 2, 3 or 4 for the device according Fig. 6a.

Fig. 7, finally, shows a third possible embodiment of a pressure control device according to the invention used in a container. Here, parts corresponding to the preceding figures are again provided with the same reference numerals.

The pressure control device shown in Fig. 7 substantially corresponds to the device according to Fig. 1. It is pointed out with emphasis, however, that use could also be made of the device according to Fig. 6a. The device 1 is arranged to be received in a cylindrical container 38. The first chamber, on the outer side thereof, is designed as a plunger which is arranged to be received, in use, in the container so as to be movable in the axial direction of the container. The plunger 53 formed by the first chamber 4 is provided, on the outer side thereof, with a sealing ring 54. The first chamber 4 divides the inner space 2 of the container into an upper part 55 and a lower part 56. The fluid connection referred to above terminates in the lower part 56. In this example, the upper part 55 of the container 38 is filled with the fluid to be dispensed.

In a state of equilibrium, the pressure in the upper part 55 will be approximately equal to the pressure in the lower part 56. When, on the other hand, the pressure in the upper part 55 starts to decrease because fluid is being drawn from the container, the plunger 53 and hence the entire device 1 will move upwards under the influence

of the higher pressure in the lower part 56. As a result, the pressure in the lower part 56 will decrease, while the pressure in the upper part 55 will rise. Eventually, the pressure in the upper part 55 will be equal again to the pressure in the lower part 56. However, because the pressure in the lower part 56 has decreased, the closing member 8 of the device 1 will open the fluid connection between the first chamber 4 and the lower part 56. The result is that gas flows from the first chamber 4 to the lower part 56 of the container. As a result, the pressure in the lower part 56 will rise again until eventually the pressure in the lower part 56 is equal again to the predetermined pressure. At the same time, the entire device 1 will move further upwards under the influence of the rising pressure in the lower part 56. In a newly achieved equilibrium situation, therefore, the entire device 1 has moved further upwards, with the pressure in the upper part 55 being equal to the pressure in the lower part 56 and the pressure in the lower part 56 being equal to the predetermined pressure, so that eventually in the entire inner space of the container the pressure is equal to the predetermined pressure.

A major advantage of this embodiment is that the volume of the upper part 55 decreases according as more fluid is drawn from the container. The residual fluid is therefore concentrated in a smaller volume. What is thus accomplished is that an optimum amount of fluid can be dispensed and eventually only a small amount of fluid is left behind in the container when it is nearly empty.

Fig. 8 shows another possible use of the device according to Fig. 1 in a container 38 designed as an aerosol can. Parts corresponding to Fig. 1 are provided with the same reference numerals.

In the device according to Fig. 8, the first chamber 4 is of cylindrical design. The same applies to the container 38. An outer diameter of the first chamber 4

corresponds at least substantially to an inner diameter of the container 38. In this example, the first chamber is placed near, in this case even on, a bottom of the container. The second chamber 6 is disposed above the first chamber 4. Accordingly, the second chamber 6 is disposed in the inner space 2 of the container, in use filled with the product to be dispensed. Further, this inner space 2 is situated above the first chamber 4. In this example, the first chamber 4 is a tight fit in the container 38 and so remains in place even when the container is turned upside down.

An advantage of the device according to Fig. 8 is that in contrast to the device according to Fig. 6b, no sealing 52 needs to be present, since the first chamber 4 is inherently fully gas-tight.

It is noted that the invention is not in any way limited to the embodiments outlined hereinbefore. Thus, the device according to Fig. 6 can also be used as discussed in relation to Fig. 7. In that case, the first chamber 4 of the device according to Fig. 6 will likewise function as a plunger which is received in the cylindrical container so as to be movable in axial direction. Similarly, the device according to Fig. 6 can be used as discussed in relation to Fig. 8. In that case, the first chamber will likewise be made of a cylindrical design as shown in Fig. 8.

Such variants are each understood to fall within the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A pressure control device for maintaining a constant predetermined pressure in a container which is arranged for dispensing a fluid contained in the container from the container at said pressure, the pressure control device comprising a first chamber and a second chamber as well as at least one closing member movable relative to the second chamber for releasing and closing a fluid connection between the first chamber and the container depending on the position of the closing member relative to the second chamber, the first chamber being filled with a gas which in use has a higher pressure than the pressure in the container, and the position of the closing member relative to the first chamber being at least dependent on the prevailing pressure in the container and the prevailing pressure in the second chamber, while in use the fluid connection is released when the pressure in the container decreases below the predetermined pressure, so that gas flows from the first chamber to the container and the pressure in the container increases again until the fluid connection is closed again by the closing member as a result of the increased pressure in the container, characterized in that the second chamber is located outside the first chamber.

2. A device according to claim 1, characterized in that the closing member is located at least substantially outside the first chamber.

3. A device according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the closing member is connected with the second chamber so as to be movable between a first and second extreme position.

4. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the volume of the first chamber is greater than the volume of the second chamber.

5. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the volume of the second chamber is dependent on the position of the closing member relative to the second chamber.

6. A device according to claim 5, characterized in that a sidewall of the first chamber is provided with a first opening through which said fluid connection extends, and a sidewall of the second chamber is provided with a second opening, the closing member extending from the first chamber through the first and second opening to the second chamber, a first subsurface of the closing member being situated in the first chamber and a second subsurface of the closing member being situated in the second chamber, the form of the first and second subsurface being such that a certain gas pressure which is exerted on the first subsurface results in a force in a direction of movement of the closing member that is smaller than the force in the direction of movement of the closing member which results when this gas pressure is exerted on the second subsurface, while the first opening can be released or closed by the closing member depending on the position of the closing member relative to the second chamber.

7. A device according to claim 6, characterized in that the second opening forms a gas seal with the closing member.

8. A device according to claim 6, 7 or 8, characterized in that the second chamber consists of a cylinder which is closed at a first end and of which a second end constitutes said second opening, the closing member consisting of a plunger movable in axial direction of the cylinder, which plunger can close or release the first opening depending on the position of the plunger relative to the second chamber.

9. A device according to claim 8, characterized in that a sidewall of the cylinder, at a position located

outside the second chamber, is provided with an opening through which said fluid connection extends.

10. A device according to claim 8 or 9, characterized in that in use the cylinder extends at least substantially in an inner space of the container.

11. A device according to any one of claims 1-5, characterized in that the device comprises a first and a second closing member, the first closing member is designed as a ball and can close or release a first opening in a sidewall of the first chamber depending on the position of the first closing member relative to the first chamber, the second chamber is designed as a cylinder which is closed at a first end, the second closing member is designed as a plunger which is received in the second chamber so as to be movable in axial direction of the second chamber and which extends outside the second chamber as far as the first closing member, the volume of the second chamber being dependent on the position of the second closing member relative to the second chamber, which position is dependent on the prevailing pressure in the container and the prevailing pressure in the second chamber, so that, in use, upon a decrease of the pressure in the container the second closing member will move in the direction of the first closing member under the influence of the pressure in the second chamber and will displace the first closing member such that the fluid connection between the first chamber and the container is released, so that gas will flow from the first chamber to the container and the pressure in the container will rise again until, under the influence of the pressure in the container, the second closing member will move away from the first closing member again, so that the first closing member closes the fluid connection again when the pressure in the container is equal again to the predetermined pressure.

12. A device according to claim 11, characterized in that a sidewall of the cylinder, at a position outside the

second chamber, is provided with an opening through which said fluid connection extends.

13. A device according to claim 11 or 12, characterized in that in use the cylinder extends at least substantially in an inner space of the container.

14. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the device is arranged to be received in a cylindrical container, the first chamber being designed as a plunger which is arranged to be received, in use, in the container so as to be movable in axial direction of the container, the first chamber dividing the container into an upper and a lower part, the fluid connection terminating in the lower part of the container, while the upper part of the container is filled with the fluid to be dispensed, and in use, when the pressure in the upper part of the container decreases below the predetermined pressure, the pressure in the lower part of the container will likewise decrease because the first chamber designed as a plunger will move such that the volume of the upper part of the container will decrease whereas the volume of the lower part of the container will increase, whereby also the fluid connection between the first chamber and the lower part of the container is released, so that gas flows from the first chamber to the lower part of the container and the pressure in the lower part of the container as well as the pressure in the upper part of the container will rise again, while the chamber designed as a plunger moves further upwards until the fluid connection is closed again by the closing member as a result of the increased pressure in the lower part of the container.

15. A device according to claim 14, characterized in that the second chamber extends substantially in the lower part of the container.

16. A device according to any one of the preceding claims 1-13, characterized in that the device is arranged

to be received in a cylindrical container, the first chamber being of cylindrical design having an outside diameter corresponding to the inside diameter of the container, so that the first chamber can be positioned adjacent the bottom of the container, while the second chamber is situated above the first chamber and in an inner space of the container located above the first chamber, which inner space, in use, is filled with the product to be dispensed.

17. A container provided with a device according to any one of the preceding claims.

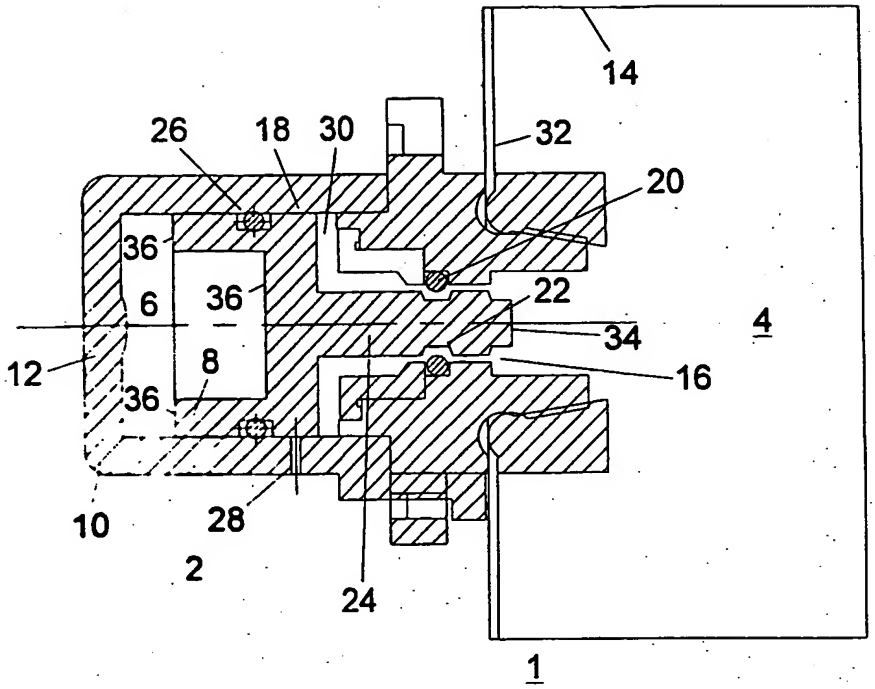
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Fig. 1

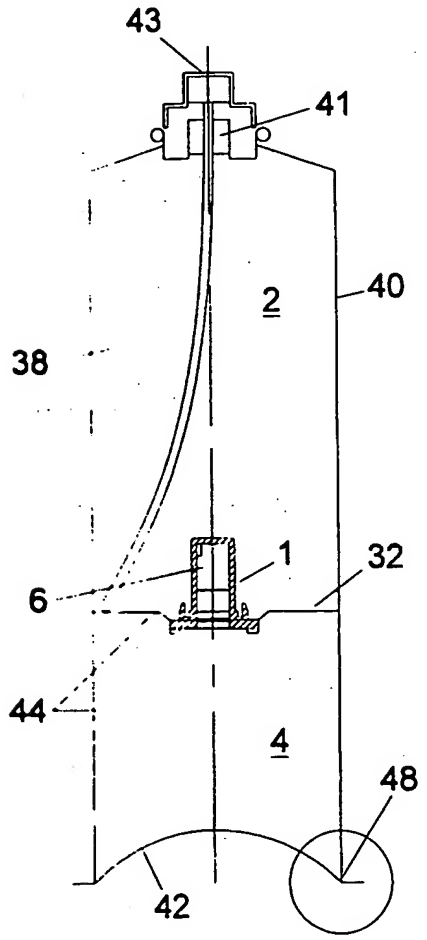
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Fig. 2

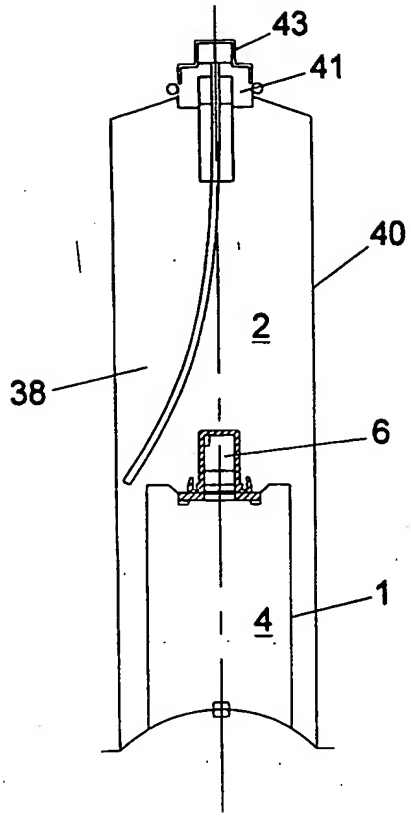

Fig. 3

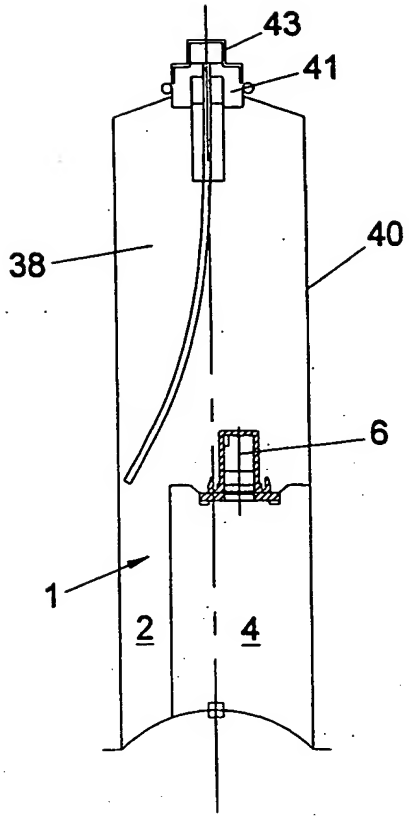

Fig. 4

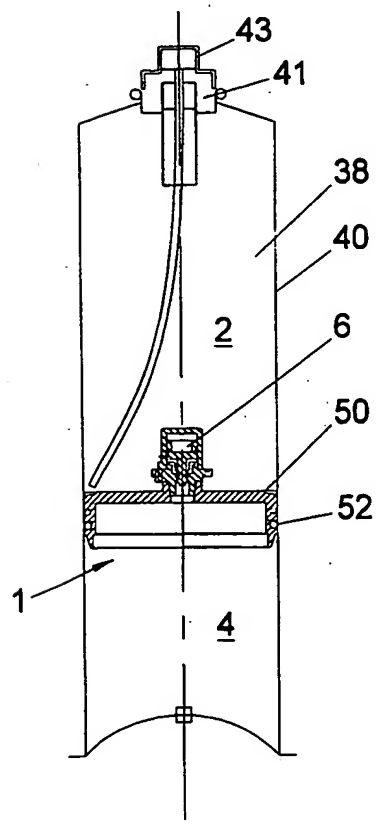

Fig. 5

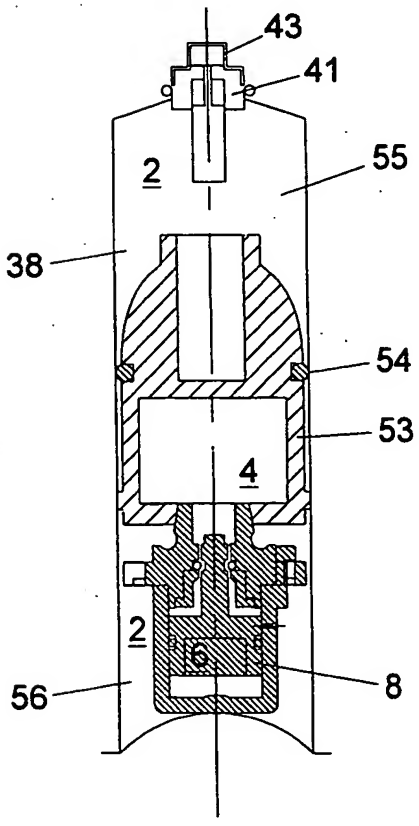

Fig. 7

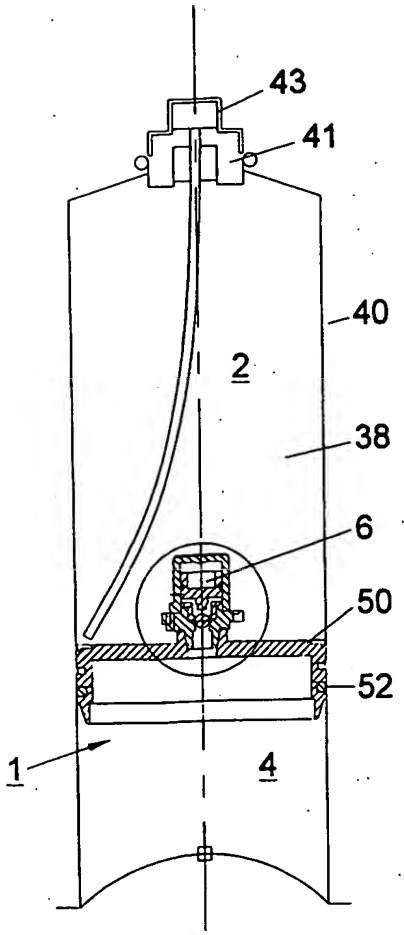

Fig. 6B

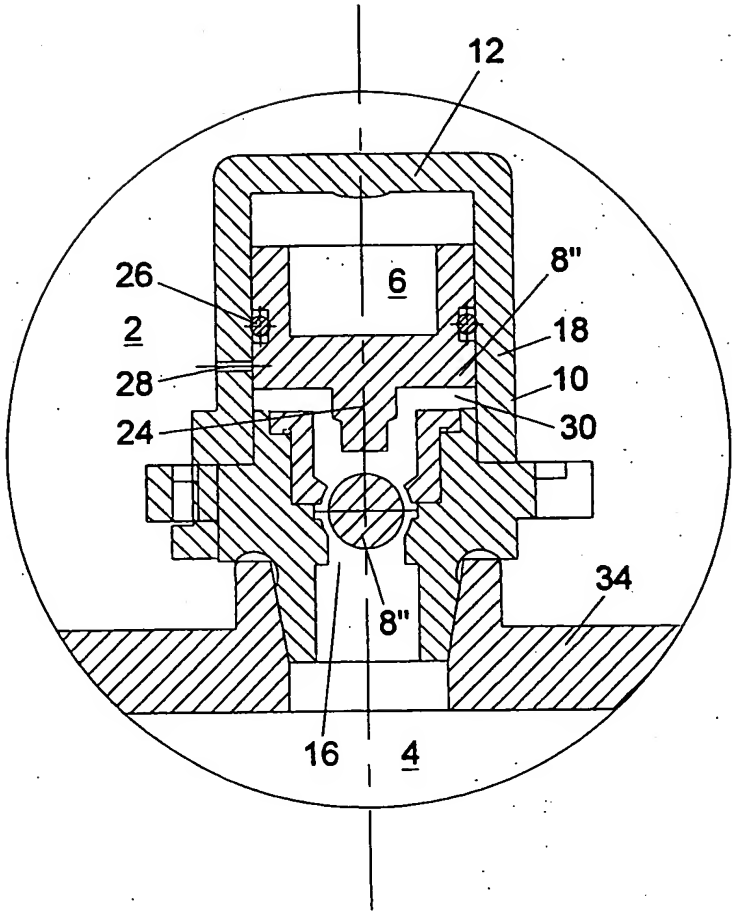

Fig. 6A

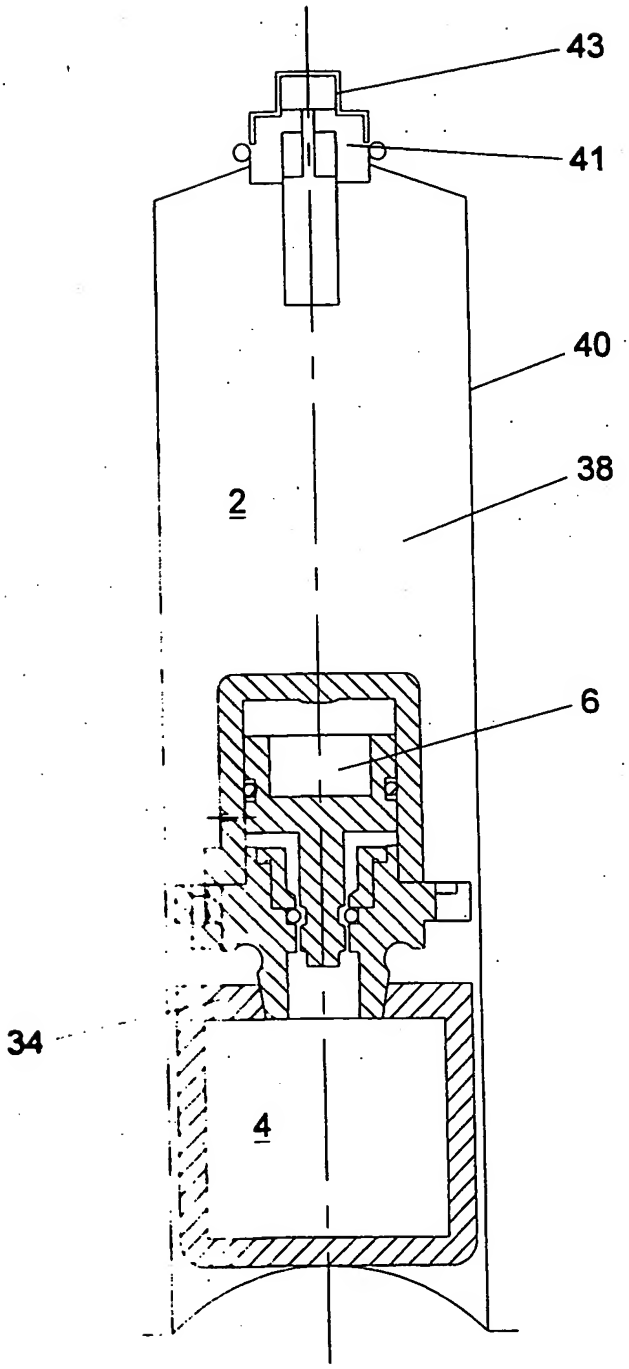

Fig. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/NL 99/00337

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 B65D83/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 B65D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 478 858 A (CRUYSBERGHS RUDIGER JOZEF CHAR) 8 April 1992 (1992-04-08) cited in the application	1,3-5,17
A	the whole document	6,8,9

X	EP 0 446 973 A (JAICO C V COOPERATIVE VENNOOTS) 18 September 1991 (1991-09-18) the whole document	1-4,17

X	FR 2 690 142 A (OREAL) 22 October 1993 (1993-10-22) abstract; figures	1-4,17

X	WO 90 15377 A (MURPHY & PARTNERS LTD SMCD ;MOORTELE GUIDO VAN DE (BE)) 13 December 1990 (1990-12-13) page 3, last paragraph -page 4, paragraph 4; figures	1-5,16, 17

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
27 September 1999	06/10/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016	SERRANO GALARRAGA, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/NL 99/00337

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	abstract; figures	11
X	US 4 456 155 A (MIYATA HIROYASU ET AL) 26 June 1984 (1984-06-26)	1-4,17
A	the whole document	11
X	WO 93 22222 A (I P R S U S A) 11 November 1993 (1993-11-11)	1-5,17
A	figures	6,8,9

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